The Legislature of Kentucky, last winter, by , called upon the people of the State to say ther they would have a Convention to es-Mish a new Constitution.

The holding of a convention always importi, is especially so now, for it involves the conion and settlement of questions of vast aitude; questions which ought to receive, which will receive, doubtlesss, the best tht and closest examination of which our community are capable.

e can be, legally, no limit to the discusof these questions, thus authoritatively and broached by the highest authority. there will be, we are persuaded, no effort quarter, to hedge in the liberty of the traumel speech, while these privileges sed with a just regard to the peace of unity, and the integrity of the law most difficult problem of all-cmancimy be fully and fearlessly presented. be thus guarded:--for no right ed, in Kentucky, than that inalicamental right, which secures to othe liberty to know, to utter, to

ing to conscience." ald any doubt exist, on this point were se causes, external and internal. the last few years, have arrested on of slavery by the press over the

violence with which the subject of been agitated out of the slave States has been no form of exaggerated speech enguage in which wrath could be clothed leh has not been used against those who smild slavery. The characteristics of too even of the professed advocates of free living far away from the evil which they ad have been, vehemence, and excess. They have made no allowance for the education and feeling of a slaveholding community. The great question of emancipation, therefore, which ould be presented without passion, and urged spirit of love, and generous good will, has involved in a storm of fierce conflict, and have been so bewildered by excitement. by passion, as not to see or know the or, at least, how to utter it. Society, un nably, when stagnant, needs a whirlwind to purify it, and to save. But where there the and intelligence enough to hear and der truth, the rude anger of the storm withwill only enkindle a ruder anger within see, invariably, begets violence, and all that best of us can do at such times, is, to watch the excitement as it wears away; -and then, to

2. The ultraism with which slavery has been upheld in the slave States.

The perpetualists-especially those led by the

able men of the Carolina school-have been ever in extreme. They have demanded of all persons and parties augualified obedience to their degmas. HENRY CLAY, because he refused assent to these, was denounced by them as an abolitionist; for the same reason Sitas Waight is as much exe. | Carolina, and bred a slaveholder, and, therefore, crated now as James G. Bianey. Their object supposed to be acquainted with the prejudices mement, so that they may band all the slave fitted to discuss the question of slavery; to be States in one political union, and thus win pow- a Whig, yet no partisan, and hence not likely er and scenre it; and, for this end, they appeal to introduce or meddle with party politics, or constantly and ably to the pride, passion, sec- with parties of any character in or out of the tional prejudice, avarice, and fears of these slave | State. We shall labor to meet their wishes and States. Nullification, the denial of the right of fulfill their expectations. Of Mr. F. Cosny who petition, the bitter and steadfast opposition to is associated with us, we need hardly say a free labor, the manner in which Texas was anneved, last, thought not least, Mr. Culhoun's "fire-brand" resolutions, as Senator Benton deagnates them-all these things show this to be their aim, and they show, in addition, that it is their purpose, by this action, to vex and fret the ir deed could they gain ascendency in the South, were it not for the creation and extension of familicism in the North! The stormier it bemes, the brighter and surer their political pros-They have done as much to extend abomy instrumentality. As to their main object, the union of the South upon pro-slavery grounds, the perpetualists have failed; but, owing to the lose division of parties, and the difficulty which he truth on a vexed question, they have not failed in making public opinion more stringent. and arresting by the press the free discussion of mancipation, and subjects connected therewith, throughout the slave States.

Notwithstanding the operation of these causes. however, distinguished Southern men have not hesitated to atter plainly their sentiments .-WILLIAM GASTON, of North Carolina, a little while before his pure spirit passed away, urged the young men of that State, in a public address, to make the subject of slavery their study, and to see if they could not, in their day, do something to eradicate "the great curse" of society. Seaster Underwood and other able Kentuckians, in years gone by, have spoken with persussive eloquence in a like tone; and only a few months since, Judge BULLOCK, of this city, with signal ability, proved that the institution must die out from natural causes, and that it is the part of a wise forecast to prepare for such a resuit. Nor should any citizen hesitate to speak taking the natural increase into consideration, out his mind as freely. It is hard, indeed, to conceive that offense could be given by the exercise of a common liberty, and, especially, if, like the judividuals named, all who use it, act upon these admitted principles:

1. That this State alone has exclusive jurisdiction over the whole subject within its terri-

Slavery is a domestic institution. Neither the National Government, nor any sister State, has the right, legally, to touch it. It is for Kentucky, and Kentucky alone, to say when and how her bond shall be set free, or whether they shall be set free at all.

2. That the Free alone shall be addressed.

This position needs only to be stated, to be admitted everywhere. That being is a demon. and fit for the blackest infamy, who would seek, in any manner, to arm man against master. No more fiend-like conduct can be imagined. It would receive the universal execration of earth, as it would be sure to meet the indignant punishment of heaven.

To our view, indeed, there is but one course mapped out for him, who labours earnestly and honestly to benefit and bless man. It is, as one of authority has said, to speak the truth always in love. Especially, should they pursue this course, who are endeavoring to effect social reforms, to change old and time-worn habits and laws. They must understand prejudices and pay proper regard to them; know all perils, and ward them off; weigh each interest, and be just; and violate no right in removing a wrong. It is orten thought enough that the truth be spoken ; but it is as important almost, to speak it rightly. When uttered in harsh terms, clothed in the garb of bigotry, or enforced in an insolent or overbearing manner, in a spirit exclusive, one-sided or rabid, it will be resisted, often, as a lie. The advocates of truth must rise up to the level of its own dignity. They must be pure in heart, and crush all feelings of anger and hatred, ere they can be fit to defend it, or enforce any great claim of humanity

Baranettys At New Locates Age of the North River, since the 32d inst. says:

"The receipts of Flour down the North River, since the 32d inst. says:

"The receipts of Flour down the North River, since the 32d inst. says:

"The receipts of Flour down the North River, since the 32d inst. says:

"The receipts of Flour down the North River, since the 32d inst. says:

"The receipts of Flour down the North River, since the 32d inst. says:

"The receipts of Flour down the North River, since the 32d inst. says:

"The receipts of Flour down the North River, since the 32d inst. says:

"The receipts of Flour down the North River, since the 32d inst. says:

"The receipts of Flour down the North River, since the 32d inst. says:

"The receipts of Wheat during the same portion and the opinion is once the whole of the River of Says and the opinion is once the Whole of the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the opinion is once the River of Says and the Says and lie. The advocates of truth must rise up to the

We shall write and argue in the Examiner, in this spirit, and temper, giving no just cause of this spirit, and temper, giving no just cause of offence to a single human being, yet free, sitke, at this place, the following historical and busi-from that timidity, which would crime before error, or that violence, which would battle with

The necessity of such a paper as the Exam ner seems clear enough to our friends. Because, apart from other weighty reasons.)

1st. Of the extent of anti-playery sentiment in Kentucky.

There never was a period then our people ripe for such a step. This feeling is not, appas out-spoken form an energetic element, and if all causes of restraint were removed, we believe it would be overwhelming in its action. Shall this sentiment have no organ? Is it just or generous to deny it the means of speech ! Let it be heard! Let it have full freedom to speak out its thoughts! Let all parties, as they grapargest teleration, and thus rear up our social fabric on a grantic foundation, collossal in stature and strength, and alike majestic and beautiful in outline.

2. The welfare of the State Who thinks slavery a blessing ? What body of men in the church so regard it ? What sum ber of citizens, out of the church, so hold? 1 slavery were unknown among us, and its introluction was proposed, the voice of the people yould pour itself out, in one concentrated peal. for universal freedom. Those who are for mancipation, indeed, on any terms, believe that while this measure is deferred or defeated. neither they nor their children can be truly blessed; that labor, the means of individual suc ess or social growth, must be degraded; and

that the State must lag behind her sister States a permanent prosperity and power. Shall they not say so! May they not do all, within their affuence, to enforce these views ! Glorious John Milton, amid revolutionary times in ol-England, made an address on Liberty of Speech and took, for his motto, which sums up the whole argument, the spirited words of a bold

"This is true liferty, when free born men, Who neither can, nor will, may hold his reac What can be juster in a State than this

The object of the Examiner will be to repreent the anti-slavery sentiment of Kentucky. and, as for as it can to extend it-to inquire into and discuss all reform measures-and to advocate, to the best of its ability, every claim of humanity. As its name imports, its glance will be a wide one, and we shall aim to make it, with the aid of friends, a welcome visitor alike to the man of thought, and the family circle. We have been solicited by numerous indi-

viduals in Virginia and North Carolina, and be a large circle of friends in Kentucky, to occupy our present post. We were known to all of them to have been born and brought up in South word. He treads his own soil; Loulsville is his native home. He brings to the task he has unlertaken a clear head, and a resolution to labor carnestly for the rear, lasting well-being of his

We send the Examiner, with this brief outline North, to drive the people there to excess, to of its proposed course and of our views, to its while them and make them as ultra on one friends and the public. We begin one for help. as these pernetualists are on the other. How But, as the pecuniary independence of such a ournal is all-important, we ask those who support the cause, and those who are willing to consider it, to take the paper, and to extend its circulation. We ask for their earnest sympathy, and yet more for their cordial union .-Monism by their excess, as has been done by Our friends must unite, if they would have their strength felt. If a single person labors by himself, the power which consists in union, i wanting. A drop of rain will produce no moistaists under these circumstances of speaking other drops, the copious shower revives the dying plants and gladdens the whole face of pature If thus we are united, we shall make Kentucky the home of the free, as well as of the brave and awaken in our sister states of the Sath, spirit which will not tire, until crowned with the glory of universal emancipation.

A Tuble to Study.

We ask the public to look well into the table below. It contains matter worthy every one's reflection, and is especially important to legisla-

We take the table from the Frankfort Commonwealth. It was published therein by a contributor, who evidently has conned it over thoroughly, and knows more on the subject than he has yet disclosed. Could we induce him to favor the public with his views? We offer him our

We shall, some time hence, refer to the table in detail, and give our own views upon the resuits it teaches. One thing is clear from it, that dave property is diminishing in value, and, n volume, also. And this diminution will increase, from causes, internal and external more rapidly in the future, than it has ever done 1841 There was in Kentucky, total, slaves. 164.852

	Of this number under 16 years,	92,841	
	" over 16 years.	76,009	
	The valuation of all the slaves was	March Contract of Contract of	19
1842	Total siaves,	171,035	d
1042	Under 16 years,	93,625	a
	Over 16,	77,410	*
	The increase for the year under 16,	784	c
	The increase for the year under to,	1,401	ß
	Over 16		
	Thhe whole increase for the year was,	AT 4 POS 1900	
	The valuation of all the slaves, was	294'905'90%	٧
	This was a decrease in valuation in	** ***	t
	one year of	\$7,438,753	•
1843	Total alayes, see	175,107	¥
ioness.	L'oder 16 years	96,107	
	Over 16	20,000	1
	Increase of those under hi for the year,	9,490	
	Over 16	32,509	
	Whole increase for the VPAT	5,674	ı
	Valuation of all the slaves,	\$45,831,175	,
	Decrease in valuation for the year,	89,039,634	
		178,837	
1544	Under 16 years,		1
		82,540	
	Over 16,	190	1
	Increase of those under 16.	2,540	
	Over 16,	2,730	3
	Whole increase for the year		1
	Valuation of all the slaves,	331,33,192	
	Notice that in 1841, 168,853 slaves inc.	2,182	0
	In 1842, 171,035 increased,	5,074	
	White to 1843 178 107 only increased.	2.730	
	The difference between 1843 and 44.	2,342	
	Between 1814 and 19 was but.	8 2347	r
	Increase of valuation over 1813.	85,572,017	
1945	Total slaves	181.742	
	Total slaves,	99,938	
	Charge 16	81,784	
	Increase of those under 16,	3,661	
	Over 16	1.244	
	Whole increme for the year,		
	In the year 1842, 171,035 slaves inc.,	167	
	In the year 1842, 1, 1,0,55 steves in.		L
	More than 178,557, in 1844, increased.	A50 350 150	-
	Valuation of all the slaves,	DI ME OF	
	Increase of valuation for the year.	\$1'10c'5st.	Г
	Making the 4.965 slaves, the increase	1	ı
	of slaves for the year, averaging each.		
		2200	н
1816	Total slaves,	185,582	ı
100	Under 16 years,	93,904	ı
	Over 16	85,678	L
	Decrease under 16 years,	39	
			1
	Whole increase of slaves for the year.	1,840	
	Notice, 168,853 in 1841 increased	2,182	1
1 1.5	And 183,742 in 1843, increased but,	1,840	1
	In 1843 the increase of those under 16	2.842	1
	While in 1846 the same class decreased	54	
	Valuation of all the slaves in 1846,	215 003 216	ı
	Valuation of all the staves in 1810,	Analoguio 10	
			ľ

BREADSTUFFS AT NEW YORK.-The Dally Express

In 1830 Chicago was merely an Indian trading at, the population consisting of perhaps one handred individuals, principally gevernmen agents. troops, Indian traders, &c. In 1801 Gest. W. Dele, the oldest forwarding merchant in the city, established a store within the palisades of the Fort, now called the "Garrison," not trusting his property outside its limits. From did not feel it. At the formation of time Con- that time until 1839, the post and the country, to stitution, the Convention came within a few over 100 miles inland, were supplied with flour votes of inserting in it a gradual emancipation pork, &c., from the East, principally Ohio. In clause, and in 1832 public opinion was almost 1839, however, commenced the export trade, which since that time, has been steadily increas rently, as strong now. It is still, however, in ling. And the townspeople witnessed an un usual sight-a brig laden with 700 barrels of flour returning to Ohio, for want of a market .-The first cargo of wheat was shipped from Chicago in 1839 by the Giles Williams in the brig Neptune. A number of persons visited the pler out of curiosity. This was the commencement of the export trade of the city, which in 1842 ple with each other in manly argument or mor- ran up to 586,907 bushels wheat and 2,920 baral effort, prove their loyalty to liberty by the rels flour. In 1846 it swelled to the following

							100 THE RESERVE	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
A	mounts:							
	Wheat,		4			1	.459,594	bushels.
	Oats, .						52,114	do.
	Corn,	*	(+)				11,947	do.
	Flour,						28,045	barrels.
	Beef and	Pork.					31,224	do.
	Dried Bee	f				000	11,000	pounds.
	Bacon an	d Ha	me,				237,216	do.
	Lard and	Talle	w.				1,935	do.
	Tongues,				*		1,000	do.
	Wool.						281,212	de.
	Raw Fur	в,			*		37,614	do.
	Lead,			•			10,895	do.
	Hides and	Lea	the	r, 1	vali	te,	\$	24,685.
	This am	ount	of	ex	фо	rt	employee	19 steam
				-				

oats, 17 propellers, 36 brigs, and 120 schooners 14,415 tons of shipping, making during the ear 2,779 arrivals and departures. This is exlusive of the number of vessels employed in the imber trade, which that year made over 1000 rrivals and departures. These vessels thus rought to Chicago and a market :

24,424,299 feet of lumber, 8,351,000 do shingles, 2,069,500 do lath. 16,800 do square timber, 15,200 pieces staves, 24,000 pickets.

The total value of imports, during that year vas over \$3,000,000.

There are 19 or 20 large warehouses in Chiago, with a capacity for 1,000,000 bushels of grain, which the present season has not entirely aken up, in consequence of short crops, and he low prices of last fall, which kept the grain n the country.

Gen. Zac. Taylor.

The editor of the Signal, of Cincinnati, J. W. Taylor, a very intelligent gentleman of the emocratic school, wrote an article some time ince, giving his views of the condition of paries, and expressing the opinion, that the Generd, in a certain contingency, that is, "on the ted in some fault of my own. quisition of the country, and not of any par-," might be called in to enter political life hat article he enclosed to him, explained by etter, his own position. In reply, he received from Gen. Taylor the following letter: HEAD OFFICERS ARMS OF OCCUPANT

Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the reipt of your letter with the enclosure of your itorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the

At this time, my public duties command s ally my attention, that it is impossible to anwer your letter in the terms demanded by its urtesy, and the importance of the sentiments which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the me, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter nto the few and most general subjects of pubic policy suggested by the article in question own personal views were better withheld all the end of the war, when my usefulness as military chief, serving in the field against the ommon enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any

From many sources I have been addressed on he subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an offier of the army, by acknowleding to you, as I mye done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that shall refuse if the country call me to the residential office, but that I can and shall ield to no call that does not come from the pontaneous action and free will of the nation it large, and void of the slightest agency of my

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that have not the slightest aspiration; a much sore tranquil and satisfactory life, after the rmination of my present duties, awaits me, I rust, in the society of my family and particuar friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield yself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon ne for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiaents and views embraced in your editorial. With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to

acknowledge myself Most truly and respectfully, Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Major General U. S. Army. Jas. W. TAYLOR, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

It is intimated, in respectable quarters, that our relations with Brazil are not of the most friendly character. We hope this is an error. We long to see the day, when the nations of the world, and especially of the continent, will be united in peace, and be zealous, to cultivate and extend the virtues and the arts of peace.

Mpalu-A New Question. It seems pretty clear, that the question of divorce of the Queen from her husband is to be agitated, and will likely involve the country in

the French party will resist, and the country will become, again, involved in hot conflict, if in the previous fighting."

What ignorance must prevail in Spain! A must have very little knowledge either of their and after remaining out scouring the country rights or duties. As for the Queen, her lot must be most miserable! She knows not the of an enemy. pleasures of domestic life, nor woman's true

to Imprisoned majesty:

Cleon hath a million acres, Ne'er a one have I. Cleon dwelleth in a palace, In a cottage I; Cleon hath a dozen fortunes, But the poorer of the twain, is Cleon, and not I. Cleon sees no charms in nature, In a daisy, I; Cleon hears no anthems ringing In the sea and sky.

Nature rings to me forever,

Who would change? not I.

Earnest listener L.

Carso.-This place is about to take a new start. All incumbrances on the corporate prop-erty will soon be removed, and lots sold with Carolina Volunteers.

The street persons of the contract of the street of the st

State for state, with all attendants,

GLEANINGS.

INMIGRANT PASSENGERS AT BOSTON .-- In a littie over two menths seven thousand four hundred and thirty eight passengers (nearly all of whom are emigrants) have arrived at Boston.

THE NEW STEAMERS .- The New Yorkers are ailding a line of Steamers. The George Wush. ington is now on her first trip to Bremen; her tonnage is 2,200. The United States will be 300 tons larger She is to have four wrought iron boilers; two side-lever marine engines, of eighty inch cylinder, and nine feet stroke, with iron water wheels, each of more power than one thousand horses. Her beam is 21 feet long; the iron head weighs 3 or 4 tons. Every part of the machine is made in the most perfect manner. And so it ought to be! We would wing messengers of peace with the utmost power of speed and make whatever rivits the human family together a type of perfect skill. The George Washington cost \$100,000; the

United States, \$115.000. plate for the New York Atlantic Steamer. three cupola furnaces, and took them a few minutes over three hours to east it. They melted 27 tons of metal; the casting weighed 24 tons, or 54.000 lbs. The red-hot melted metal was poured into a kettle of near a ton each by suitable ladles; a couple of receivers were placed at the ends of the castings which measured 27 feet by 8, and the contents of the huge kettles were poured into them, by the aid of an enormous crane, and a block and tackle, charcoal in quantities being thrown on the surface to keep up the intense heat there. When the receivers had, each, 13 tons of melted metal in them, a lever was raised, and the liquid cast-iron ran in two streams into the prepared mould, and the enermous bed-plate took instant shape-was made,

LAND SALES .-- The Green Bay Advocate conrasts the sale of public lands last year and this for May:

1846. 1846. .28,849 37 \$35,061 73 Acres... 1847. 1847. ..32,664 70 \$10,830 88

Consolat Selfish consolers are we at the best ! Philosophy, Religion, still we cry, Hiding beneath each sounding phrase

Our hollowness of heart! We scatter word As they were seeds upon the spirited waste, And look for sudden fruit. True sorrow's bal Lies in the moisture of averted eyes; In loves sweet ministrations worked But ah ! not long unfelt.

THE ERROR. -- Oh! the vanity, the folly, which eads ering mortals to believe themselves the victims of destiny-a belief so subversive of the courage and principle which enable us to resist adversity. No, conduct is Fate, and had I paused to reflect on the trials of my life, I should have found that all of them had origina-

New YORK Election .- The Albany Evening Journal gives all the counties in the State, except three-Broome, Livingston, Oswego. The vote for Judges of the court of appeals is:--

Whigs		Democri	ats.	
Whittlesey	121,884	Bronson	137.974	
Reynolds	116,961	Ruggles	133,754	
Vexon	117,728	Gardiner	137,771	
Fordan	120,925	Jewett	131,666	ľ
ampten	126,590	Benton	131,645.	1
_				

THE WAR. From Vera Cruz-Attack on a Large Train -Father Jarnetta-Boldness of the Gue-

rillas! The New Orleans papers of the 18th, have Vera Cruz dates of the 9th, and Brazes of the

13th, received the day before by the U. S. steamer Mary Kingsland. We copy what follows from the summary of the Commercial Times -ATTACK ON THE TRAIN.-We learn that the ole of the immense train, under the escert of Col. McIntosh and 800 men, proceeding onward

to the headquarters of General Scott, were attacked by a guerilla party at a point just fifteen from Vera Cruz. The moment the attack was made on the head of the train, the dragoons charged on the enemy, and dispersed them. After the lapse of a very short time, the Mexicans again made their appearance in scemingly overwhelming numbers, at least 1700 or 180 strong, and opened a fire on several points at Here a considerable number of pack mules fell into the hands of the foe, from the ex-

tended line which had to be kept up, on the march, owing to the narrow defiles through which the train was passing, Col. McIntosh after a rather severe contest, beat off the assail ants, and then fortified himself behind his wa gons, deeming it imprudent to continue on with out a reinforcement, particularly requiring ar An express reached the city on Monday, the

7th just., in the evening, and on Tuesday morning, Gen, Cadwallader marched to his relief. with a section datailed from the Howitzer battery, 10 guns attached to the Voltiguer regiment. under Lieut. Blakeley and Cochrane; four companies of the 11th regiment, under Col. Ramsey one company of the 9th and 7th infantry: and company K, of the 3d Drageons. Twenty wagons accompanied. The Mexicans are said to be posted in considerable strength, in the vicinity of the National Bridge, (Puenta Nacional, close to which the train is entrenched. They are determined to dispute the passage with us Gen. Cadwallader, on his junction with Col McIntosh, will be at the head of about 1500 strong, and he has declared that he shall soon be able to clear the road of those desperadoes the guerillas. Although the name is not given, there is little doubt of the Mexicans being under the command of Padre Jarneta, the Spaniard, of whose exploits we have already spoker in these columns. The exact sum, in specie, conveyed by this train is \$350,000. There is no authentic intelligence of the loss sustained by either party, in this encounter. Dr. Harney. brother of the Colonel, it is said, received a mus ket ball in his leg, which was, however, but a flesh wound.

The account of the attack on the train, a given by the New Orleans Bulletin of the 18th. besides 200 of the pack mules captured, and 35 The Liberals are for it. If the Queen acts of our wagous, with their contents destroyed, with them, the divorce will be carried. This to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, all the horses having been killed

Hosse Rosseny .- A daring robbery of some been perpetrated by the Mexicans, on the 5th people that would tolerate such silly questions, inst, close to the walls of the city. Company or a legislature that would go towar about them. K, 3d Dragoons, went in pursuit the next day,

GARRISON OF VERA CRUZ.-We have been informed that the number of troops at Vera Cruz, since the departure of Gen. Cadwallader, has With a little change, any maiden might sing been reduced to so low a figure as to give rise to some apprehensions for the safety of the city, in case of an attack, by anything like the num-ber said to be under Padre Jarneta. There were not more than forty men fit for duty, in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, when the Massahusetts left.

> passengers brought by the Mary Kingsland: Col. Bowles; Lieut. Col. Hadden; Majors Car- making. vens and Mooney; Captains Sanderson, Denin, Davis, Briggs, Rosseau, Kimball, Graham, Young; Surgeon Walker; Licutentants Roach, Hogan, Tell, Rose, Kayle, Shanks, Hoggatt, Burrell, Stropes, Davis, Schoonover, Kemple, Foster, Burfield, Irwin, Pennybacker, Pennington, Paynter, Rice, Loud, Emerson, and six companies of the second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, 360 men. Captain Conner, Texas Volunteers; Captain Wm. B. Archer, First Virginia Volunteers; Lieutenant Pegram, First Virginia Volunteers; Lieutenant Shaw, North The New Orleans Commercial Times, of last Saturday

From Brazos.—By the Mary Kinsland we have files of American Flag to the 9th inet, inclusive. Every thing seems seems quiet throughout the whole of our line of military poets on the Rie Grande.

The Flag of the 9th says:

The Hajchee Eagle passed up the river yester. good titles to purchasers. Petitions are in circulation throughout Illinois for a grant of land to aid in completing the Great Western Railroad, charactered in 1843, and the opinion is once out the whole of our line of military posts on

day with a detachment of the 16th Regiment, from Indiana, destined for General Taylor's col-

have broken out among the troops recently ar-rived at Brazos, and a considerable number are

ARMY MOVEMENTS .- The 2st Mississippi regi Gen. Wool, and the Virginia and North Carolina troops are to leave as soon the Massachusetts regiment, who left here on Sunday last shall have taken their place. General Cushing left this place for Gen. Taylor's headquarters on riday last. Portions of the 10th infantry under Lieut. Col. Fay, of the 3rd Dragoous, under Major Cass, and of the 13th infantry still repain encamped in our vicinity.

YELLOW FEVER .- We regret to learn that for various periods, four to ten years; a proof mong our troops and citizens domiciled in Vera When the Massachusetts left, it was reported that there were from fifteen to twenty caths a day occurring therefrom. Wa have no name from Gen Scatt and we

learn that up to the departure of this steamship, o communication had been received from either Jalapa or Puebla; since last advices received here. We are now sixteen days without intelligence from the latter city, the last being dated the 31st, PASSENGERS .- Mr. Harred, Dr. Tendor and one

hundred and fifty-five sick and discharged sol-United States employed fifty or sixty men, with diers, body of Major Bosworth, Paymaster U. S. Army, who died recently at Vera Cruz, of the Black Vomit.-N. O. Times, 17th.

The following items from the seat of war, received from the steamship Day, we find in the New Oricons Bulletin : The report existed at Vera Cruz, on the de-

parture of the Day, that Gen. Scott was at Rio rio, negotiating with the new government, of which Herera was the head, but our informant stated that not much dependence was placed upon the rumor. Another version of the report is that Herera declined entering into any negotiation until the new government was more set and firm in power. By a gentleman of this city, from Matamores

who embarked in the Day at Brazos, we learn that there was little or no business doing. The whole amount of duties collected under the tariff at Matameros, Brazos, and the mouth of the rivr, was short of \$20,000. No revivel of trade was expected until that tariff was very materially

The St. Louis papers of the 22d inst. bring sad news from the Plains. The Reveille was inform al by a person on the previous evening from Westport, that just before he left that place a Delaware Indian arrived from the Plains, giving an account of a wholesale murder of team ters, by a combined force of Arrapahoes, Camanches and Pawnees, whose numbers he sets lown at two hundred fires, which would make the total number of the force about one thousand men. Near a place called Walnut creek, he states, this formilable party met and attacked a train of thirty wagons, drawn by mule teams. and accompanied only by the drivers and eight or ten horsemen. The Indians surrounded them and charging suddenly drove the teamsters from heir saddles, and massacreed every man of the party! The wagons were loaded with governnent stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use. When the Reveille's informant left Westport

Major John Dougherty, who recently started for Santa Fe with 210 head of cattle, was there for the purpose of employing more men Near Council Grove his herd made a stampode, and one hundred and fifty escaped.

From the Army,

Tampico .- All quiet on the 11th. Rumors of evolt were rife; but not credited. The volun- fore. Black River swept away everything becer regiment, Louisiana, was sadly thinned by fore it; it rose, the papers say, between eight in DEV GOODS-Cabot A and Coicapes B corons \$1.28; lysentery and intermittent fever. Trade dull the morning and twelve at night, twenty-five front Falls, Massachusetts, &c., etc. A. C. A. ticke

MONTEREY .- Gen. Scott has sent orders to big rivers in the West, and when they choose, seven out of ten regiments, to repair to Vera they can walk over, as well as by houses. Mills Cruz. This will keep Gen. Taylor still. He were carried away. &c. will not have over 5,000 men, all told; he cannot march upon San Luis, and leave garrisons behind him, with this number.

Urrea is reported to be at Tulo, with 400 cavdry lancers. The troops at Monterey expect a

VERA CRUZ. THE ROAD GUERILLAS .- Death | tuantities of snow had fallen, and there is every s doing his busy work at Vera Cruz without the aid of steal or lead. Public accounts represent the place as full of disease; private, as almost a charnel house. The remite masters the Saxon. and he falls before it to rise no more !

A letter before us, (from a staunch democrat who cannot well forget his party ties after off under date of the 7th-

. . I don't know whose turn will comnext-I feel as if I did not care-so unmaned with pain and sickness, they are dving here at the rate of twenty a day-and oh! could you see the men, hear their grief, witness their death, and see them buried, you would say the whole country is not worth this sacrifice of life I do so long for a mouthful of pure Kentucky air. Dates from Vera Cruz are up to the 9th. The

Guerillas are growing bolder. A train, with 800 men under the command of Col. McIntosh, was assailed by them twenty four miles from Vera Cruz. The dragoons charged, and dispersed them. But the Mexicans soon returned, some 17 or 1800 strong-opened a fire on several points at once, and fought with a dashing bravery. Col. McIntosh after a severe conflict, beat them off, fortified himself, and sent back for help, being unwilling to pass the defiles without

On the 7th, his express reached Vera Cruz. Gen. Cadwallader, detailed, immediately from the Howitzer lottery ten guns attached to the Voltigeur regiment, under Capt's. Blakely and Cochrane; four companies of the 11th regiment under Col. Ramsey; one compay of the 9th and 7th Infantry; and company K, of the 3rd Dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied.

Details of the fight are not given. It lasted three days. The Mexicans were under Father Larueta-as daring a fellow as ever wore sword. The train had \$350,000 in specie. Report says he lost thirty men, 200 pack mules, besides 35 wagons, with their contents, destroyed to prevent their falling in the hands of the foc. 'Tis a long road from Vera Cruz to the City

of Mexico, and we fear it will be tracked in blood over many a mile of it. The Guerilla warfue is ever brutal, and it has now begun. A few men like Larueta may speed the work of death in any way found easlest. They seldom or among his, and our countrymen, as fest as the never comito at Vera Cruz. An intelligent observer refering to the above attack, writes:

GENTLEMES: Here I am, about twenty four mile from Vera Cruz, with the train that left on the 4th lest. from Vera Cruz, with the train that left on the 4th first. and you may know from the length of time we have been coming that we have undergone a great deal of trouble. For the last twelve miles we have fought our way, under command of Licut. Col. McIntosh. We are within six miles of the National Bridge, which is fortified by a large body of Mexicans. We have lost some thirty men and about 220.000 worth of property since we left. An express is a you to leave for Vera Cruz for reinforcements which I fear will not arrive soon enough. Mexicans can be seen on all sides of us, and it is feared we will be attached before any assistance can be had, and they know as much about our business as we do ourselves. The train contains near \$300,000 in specie, which these Mexicans how. Considering the strength of the escort which accom-

significant of more formidable dangers than it has been thought of late beset the road. The Vera Cruz papers astle of San Juan de Ulloa, when the Massa-husetts left.

Passengers.—The following is a list of the he army than the country was supposed to be cape

making.

If the same sympathy exists along the line of communication from Vera Cruz to Mexico as was known to obtain between San Luis Potoel and the valley of the Rio Grande, the operations of the gueritlas would lead to the belief that Gen. Scott will have some difficulty in getting to the capital yet. It is something to excite appreheneion to see the passage of a train excorted by 800 rank and file, disputed with such obstructory as to make it necessary to stop for reinforcements. It savors of organization, or enterprise. It may be that the people have become aroused, and that the hourise elements of the country are cumbining in forms of effective resistance.

COMMERCIAL. The brig Fablus, at New Orleans, from Laguayra, brings Caraceas papers to the 15th ult.

The New Orleans Commercial Times says:

country, and to ameliorate all branches of

STAME.

nan is better. He walks without a stick, an

SENATOR EVANS OF MAINE.-It is said that this

Telegraph.-Halifax will soon be put in wir

foreign news in ten days from England; som

JUST AS HERE .- June the 24th, they had

Africa.-The missionary Herald says there

were in all Africa, in 1843, 170 mission stations

RIPE PEACHES .- Penches were ripe at Vicks

HARVEST .- This glorious season has begun

MARYLAND .- The Democratic Convention in

FRESHET.-The Mississippi is rolling out its

ena reports from the Wisconsin river were, that

it was one foot higher than was ever known be-

feet perpendicularly. This looks big, but we have

prospect of high water during the present sea-

The Pittsburgh Guzette of the 94th instan

says: - "We have advices from New York, which

state that some of the large Flour dealers are

likely to be ruined in business, under the fall

s the desire of our government to maintain the

troved by fire on the night of the 21st inst.

de extent from the fact, that many farmers held

back last season in consequence of low water

where. We have heard of various remedies, bu

marter. The Massachusetts Ploughman thus

"He takes a mallet of about the size used by

arpenters, covering the face of it with stuffe

notice, strikes the tree, if small, or the limb

loing this is about sunrise or sunset, or ever

Kentucky River Navigation

The Frankfort Commonwealth, of Tuesday

gives the following statement of the tolls receiv

ed on the Kentucky river, during the months of

the present year, with the same received during

Mysterious Disappearance.

William A. Alter, a young man 17 years of a respect-

of January last, without any conceivable cause or pre

vious intimation, and without even a change of clothes,

and has not since been heard from. What makes the

event the more mysterious is, that he has always been a

dutiful son, of correct habits and morals. He is a young

underste sized man, with bine eyes and dark hair, in-

iligent, active, and of respectable appearance and ad-

will be gratefully received by his affected parents. III Our exchanges are respectfully requested to copy

this they cannot do much mischief."

fly when jarred off. The best time for

St. Louis Unian.

tion of the crop two years ago.

escribes his plan:

ost amicable relations."

and packing pork for the British market.

ton, is recovering.

it, and at cheap rates.

art 37: Humphreys 7: Lloyd 3.

has complete use of all his ficulties.

Polk as President of the United States.

REMARKS -The general depre last foreign intelligence, per the Cambria, as noted in our last, and the consequent decline therefrom in the Venezuela appears to be fast settling down into a state of tranquility, content and industry. The Congress, which was soon to adjourn, had articles a further dectine in priers beyond the quotations wrought most vigorously, during the whole of of last week has been sustained, and a depressing influthe session, to consoli late the institutions of the ence is clearly observable in the Four market, which until outlines to affect prices for the worse, transactions gon ommerce and industry Much, says the Liberscally are of moderate extent, and principally confue al, has yet to be done, and next year, when the are to re-assemble, they will resume their labors cieristics are noticed, holders of Flour are engious to with fresh arder and renewed hope. The Exe oil, while everything has assumed a quiet aspect, the utor has commuted the punishment of death, mines doing being so small as hardly to support prices. or Produce, we observe that husiness has been a little for conspiracy, rebellion, &c., into imprisonment that the Government fiels itself sufficiently aged is less active. The stock of Corn in the Eastern strong to act with elemency. The Senate and markets, is represented to have larvely increaseded until House of Representatives, on the 5th ult. passed an act providing for the payment of the Sounish first brands hold large amounts; prices however, are debt. The third clause states that a sum of monominally the same. ney, not more nor less than the tenth part of In our market the sales of Pork have far exceeded last

the espital, shall be ananally set sport for the weeks operations: the receipts of Bacon from the counpayment of the interest, and the gradual extinctry are very triffing, the rates from Wagon remain the tion of the debt. It became a law on the 8th same as quoted in our last. Our dates from New Orleans are to the exceller of the

"ld tout. there is no new feature presented in that mar ket other than a prospective incrovement in rates John Quincy Adams.—This venerable states-Fork, other descriptions of produce remained posts much the same as represented by previous report On Monday eccaing a heavy rain set in which newed on Tuesday morning, and continued fronty to fall mosphere, rendering the out door operations pleasant and Senator will run for Congress in the Kennebeck properties the weather for the most part of the present istrict by the unanimous desire of the Whigs. come has been consellable one and comfortable far Boston Council.-The city worthies have nore so than is usual at this advaged period of the summade full preparation for the reception of Mr. per. At all the points above, from our latest advices, the iver was gra nally receding; but the recent rains we rave experienced have been somewhat general in their sature and extent, consequently a rige may shortly be

connection with New York. This will give usoked for, though probably only of moderate extent. RAGGING AND ROPE. - Since our last we have alco of 36 pieces at 13c cash: 12t do at 12th; 34 do at 3e: 29 do at 13e: 370 coils at 6e. 250 do, at 34 3de.

STATEMENT OF BAGMING AND ROPE. New England a "down easter." A nipping Stock on band. June 23 1847. (9,125 pipes and an eager air made Southern blood run Fotal . 234 laborers, 15,968 communicants, and 20,000 trived this work hipped this week SECRETARY WALKER.-We are glad to hear that this gentleman who has been ill at Washing-RACON .- The market presents the same inactivity oted in our last. There is comparitively none coming from the country, and prices remain the same as last

weeks quotations. We quote from Wagons, Hama et burg on the 21st. Early Yorkes they were.— Does not that make your mouth water? Sides Sc. Shoulders She; fram Stores, Hamade, Sides ic. Shoulders See. Sa'es of 2,500 He country canvass Harns at Se. 5,000 Ha Sug to cured Harns at 10c SECOMS-Are worth \$1 30,42 00 per docen, aspe No fears-the grain is good; the yield is not so

arge; but more seed has been planted. So BUTTER .- Fresh table butter commands in the m theer up! We have good flour, and plenty of iet 15.325c BEESWAX-Steady at 24 & the per th. SEANS-Continue in good request from wagonest 8

&\$1 per buebei: trom stores @4 per bbt. t Annapolis on the 24th and nominated Hon. COFFEE -- Prices continue the same as noted las PHILLIP FRANCIS THOMAS, as their candidate for week, and sa'es are fair at a die, according to quality Governor. The vote stood, Thomas 36: Stewand quantity. CHEE-E .- None in market. CATTLE -Sales of Booves at 525le: Lamb 91@

25: Sheep \$1 50% 2 27: Veal \$163. flood, destructively. At St. Croix on the 12th. COAL -- We quote Pitteburgo at 12\$c, de ivered; and he river had risen to such a height as to stop the COPPON VARNS .- Sales are made for the different mills; it swept away some 8,000 logs. At Ga-

numbers at 8, 9 and 10c. CORDAGE - We quote Manilla at 19: @14e. CANDLES.-We quote Star at the Sperm at 32303

Mouid at 104 @ 11.

node-34 inch Darlights Her; 30 inch do, 9c. FLOUR .- Holders have sustained a further decline. ARRIVALS FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI .-- The We quote sales by the dray load at \$5 25, and retailing steamer Tributary arrived at St. Louis on Mon- at \$5 50. FE VFifERs.-We have so change to note. We quote ay last, with the freights of five Mackinsw

Boats, comprising 1965 packs Buffalo Robes, 29 acks Buffalo Tongues, 61 packages Furs and F19H -- We quote No 1 Macherel at \$ 2 50; No 1 op-Skins, 13 Indian Lolges, &c. Advices from us, at \$14 30, No 2 at \$10 50, No 3, large, at \$4; he Indian country represent every thing as hav-Salmon at \$16; Herring at \$7. ng been quiet among the Indians, as high up as he Blackfeet tribe, during the winter. Heavy FLAXSEED - Sale from wagones are made at 73,

and from stores at so. FRUTTS .- We made Dried Annies from seasons at 20 50 from stores, & bushel. Dring Peaches, \$1 till our u; Granges, mone; Lemaus, nane: Pire, 14 & 12 Mr. John Russell, of Ireland, who is reprects & B. M. R. Raisineas Br.30 & 2.73 5 hg. #. 5 Almonds at ibr & S. and searce. Prunes at 10e. 5 & sented as a man of very large pecuniary ability, has established a Beef and Pork Packing estab- Zante Curante at 14c. . ishment in Philadelphia, with a view of curing FUEL -- Wood by the boat load sells at \$2 50 per

ord: at retail, at \$2 per wagon load. CRAIN ... Corn in earlie at retail, 50c. Care do, 40c. Fales of 300 bushels corn at 40e.

GREEN APPLES .- Are scarce at \$2.52 25 per bil GINSENG--26/428c HAY .- Baled by the best load \$9, \$10@\$11; and

in orices incident to the news by the Cambria. ctating at 60% 65c. Stock heavy. The Washington Union, refering to the sail-HENY-Sales of Dew round at \$4 00@4 50. ng of the ship Ohio with the new Minister to (Rt)N .- We quote har at 34 334 for best Louisville and azil, says: "We have every reason to hope that Mr. Todd will promptly adjust any differ mality. Pig Metal, hot blast, \$33; cold blast, \$201218 nces that may exist with Brazil, with whom it JEANS AND LINSEYS .-- We quote the former at

Be each and 40 on time: the latter at We cash and Me on The large flourishing establishment at St. Lou-Lang-We quote sales from warons at 78cm3, and from Storne at Sic

s, known as the Mound Mill, was entirely des-LEATHER - Wegunte Skirting at W222e; Sole leath rat leiften D &. Upper at \$16(#325 p doz. Cal It is reported that the Mormon temple and kins was at \$15,224 & doz. Bridle at \$24,2 \$30 \$ doz. onsiderable other property at Nauvoo, have Cipe at \$30%36 5 der. seen sold to a Catholic committee for education-LEAD -in pigs 44, baree 5. I purposes. The last remnant of Mormonshas MOLASSES .- Sales of NO at 342. We quote at 343

fi that city, to join those on their way to Cali-S; the supply in market is finited. NAILS.-We quote at 1) assorted. HENR-Last year the receipts of hemp at Oils-We have no change to make. We quote Lard. this port were about 19,500 bales. Since Jan-Oil at 65 Wile per gallon. Linesed Off 43 55c. Tanmry last, about 40,000 bales have been received This increase in receipts arises to a consideraner's Oil \$162821 per bbl, as per quality.

PORK -We hear of transactions to the following extent : 300 hbie Mess and Prince at \$15 and \$12 50; 150 do. Hence the receipts this season cover a large porat \$15 00 and \$12 50; 400 do at \$15 00 ani \$19 60. POTATOES. -Sales are made at from \$1 50/082 per bol, according to quality and size of bbls.

RICE -Se'ce by the Tierce at Sec.; in kees at de. SUGAR -We hear of no change prices remain ready at our former figures. Sales at 71(474c. SALT .- Sales at River and from Stores at Tiec - In none seem more promising than that pursued by CHEEVER NEWHALL, of Dorchester, Mass., the nost successfull cultivator of this fruit in that

SHOT-By the keg. \$1 90; bage at \$1 25. SOAP .- We quote No. 1 at 4c. STARCH.-We quote a very superior article, made om the lest wheat, at Sie, at which price large quartiies are sold each week from the manufactory of Mee-re Gwaihmey & Tyler, on Main etreet.

ioth or soft leather, to prevent bruising the tree TOBACCO. -Sold in the past week at Lower Ware or limb. As soon as he discovers the marks of the insect on the young fruit, he spreads a sheet ouse 193 hhds. under the tree, and without giving them much For first rate from eparately, if large, sufficiently hard to jar them off: (being of timb! habit, they are easily dropholes hide at higher rates. Prices continue firm at the above quotations. ped,) they fall on the sheet, and are then killed

TALLOW-We quote at 64c.

TIN PLATE .- We quote at Inde. Woog - Sales in grease at 8, 615c, washed at 20, 321c he receipts continue grows twice a day, say for ten or twelve days after WHISKY .- a ce of Re yemerday at Me; 'oday they make their first appearance. Later than th was ofered, we heard a .. a s. We quote recti-

fed at 21@etc. EXCHANGE - Sanks are drawing at Corem, out-door Exchange the same. January, February, March, April, and May of

Tuesday June 23. 9. P. M.

the present year, with the same received during the same months in 1845 and 1846.

1845. 1846. 1847.

January, \$1,715 22 \$2,811 71 \$2,723 17 February, 1,978 93 3,063 15 3,154 34 March, 3,898 23 3,473 35 4,593 90 April, 3,522 98 3,979 87 5,837 93 May. 4,182 89 3,350 65 5,041 01

Total, \$15,098 25 \$16,678 43 \$21,359 35 Excess of the receipts of 5 months of 1846 over 1845, \$1,580 18.

Excess of the receipts of 5 months of 1846 over 1845, \$1,580 18.

Exhest of the receipts of 5 months of 1847 over 1846, \$4,671 92.

Assuming the expenses, cost of repairs, &c., for this line for the present year, to be about equal to the sum expended last year, and nett equal to the sum expended last year, and nett equal to the sum expended last year, and nett expenses as the sum of the sum expended last year, and nett equal to the sum expended last year, and nett expenses, and last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum expended last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum expended last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum expended last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum expended last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum expended last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum expended last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum expended last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum expended last year. The sum of the sum expended last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum expended last year. The sum of the sum expended last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum expended last year. The sum of the sum expended last year, and nett expenses are sum of the sum of leceipts will pay a dividend of about 41/2 per setterday. No alteration is EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 16. 9 o'clock P. M. A depressing influence is observable in the flour market, which must soon affort prices for the worse. Tre rtions to-day are to a moderate extent. sa'es of Guble family in this city, left his father's house on the 15th transaction ate at 87: Western at 96 674 and Southern at 97 25. Rales of Ohio Red Worst of prime quality, deliverable in August, at 145c & huntel.

Prime Yellow Corn is realizing 96.298c. Corument 24 75 P Mi. The market for Cutton is quiet, and but a limited bust

man of fair countenance and person, the beight of a In Provisions I noticesales of Western Mess Beef at dress generally. Any intelligence of such a person com-municated to Charles Alter, Cincinnati, or to this offer, \$18.816.23, and Prime at \$5.50, Re'es new Mess fork at \$18.816.23, and Prime at \$5.50, Re'es new Mess fork at Lard realise 90

Sains begand Srbin Ton